

Simulation of Quantum Algorithms for Solving Machine Learning and Chemistry Problems

Steven Oud (500776959)
SURFsara

September 16, 2019

Summary

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Fusce lobortis erat eget erat euismod dapibus. Interdum et malesuada fames ac ante ipsum primis in faucibus. Donec pharetra, magna ac tincidunt varius, neque odio lobortis velit, eget tincidunt lectus sapien ac velit. Donec maximus euismod arcu, at efficitur urna. Praesent viverra elementum elementum. Cras lacinia nisi eleifend sodales posuere. Fusce ut blandit purus, quis ornare est. Aenean varius purus lorem, a lobortis orci mollis pretium. Nulla facilisi. Nulla in neque orci. Integer dolor massa, ullamcorper nec sagittis id, mattis a lectus. Vivamus efficitur mi a elit feugiat facilisis. Ut lorem tortor, dignissim nec quam et, dapibus vehicula nibh. Quisque mollis enim quis odio interdum, ac blandit mauris maximus. Aenean ac dolor in augue accumsan porta.

Fusce at sodales turpis. Nullam pulvinar rhoncus diam eu consequat. Sed et ante ac augue rutrum cursus id id mi. Quisque aliquet at lectus eget condimentum. Quisque pharetra nulla vel vestibulum vulputate. Donec blandit lacus est, sed tempor nisi laoreet eget. Mauris maximus ultricies varius. Nullam id hendrerit ante, quis efficitur nibh. Pellentesque convallis dignissim dapibus. Nunc vehicula scelerisque posuere.

Contents

1	Introduction	3
2	Methods	3
3	Quantum Algorithms	4
4	Quantum Simulators	4
5	Implementation and Results	4
6	Conclusion	4
	References	4

1 Introduction

Quantum computing is one of the most promising technology developments of the coming years. Big companies like IBM (IBM, 2019), Google (Google AI, 2019), Intel (Intel, 2019), Microsoft (Microsoft, 2019), and countries like the USA and China are investing huge amounts of money into the development and building of meaningful working quantum computers (Raymer and Monroes, 2019; Kania and Costello, 2018). The development of practical quantum computers that can be used to solve real-world problems is driven by the expectation that for certain tasks, quantum computers can outperform classical computers (Preskill, 2012).

Already last year, SURFsara started a number of activities and collaborations in the field of quantum computing. The overall objective of SURFsara is to support Dutch researchers in taking an early and competitive advantage in quantum computing technologies and facilities while these become available. Like with any emerging compute technology, it needs early adopters in the scientific computing community to identify problems of practical interest that are suitable as proof-of-concept applications. In the context of the SURF Open Innovation Lab, SURFsara seeks to stimulate and support these advances in scientific research in close collaboration with research groups. Within this context SURFsara is interested in testing, benchmarking and creating good examples of quantum computing applications that can be used by the scientific community.

SURFsara HPC center supports various research institutes and universities of the Netherlands. The chemistry community is currently one of the largest; the machine learning community is probably the fastest growing one. Both of these fields are large areas of research within the quantum computing field, expecting large improvements to be gained from them. As the main interest of SURFsara is to support the potential main use cases of quantum computers in the future, the tasks of this internship will be focused on quantum machine learning (QML) and quantum chemistry (QC) algorithms. This internship aims to research state-of-the-art QML and QC algorithms, run simulations of them and benchmark them.

This report will try to give an answer to the main question “*How can quantum algorithms be implemented using simulated quantum circuits to solve machine learning and chemistry problems?*” This is further expanded into the following sub questions:

1. What are current promising QML and QC algorithms?
2. What simulators are best suited for simulating QML and QC quantum circuits?
3. How can these quantum algorithms be integrated in current classical workflow of chemistry and machine learning applications?
4. How do these quantum algorithms perform (in regard to classical algorithms)?

This report is structured as follows. First, in section 2, I describe how the research was conducted. Second, in section 3 and 4, research towards quantum algorithms and simulators is described. Finally, in section 5, quantum algorithms are implemented and the results are discussed. The conclusion of the research is described in section 6.

2 Methods

The research in this report was done mostly through desk research, with the help and advice of my colleagues. The first step was to get familiar with the QML and QC fields; what

background knowledge is required, what is the current state of research and what are the next steps? To get started, several papers in promising areas of research were provided by my colleagues. From there, databases such as Google Scholar and arXiv were used to find further information about these areas. Search terms used include *quantum machine learning*, *quantum neural network*, *quantum support vector machine*, *variational quantum eigensolver*, *quantum phase estimation*, *quantum perceptron*, *quantum classifier*, *quantum machine learning library*, *quantum chemistry simulation* and *hybrid quantum optimization*.

3 Quantum Algorithms

4 Quantum Simulators

5 Implementation and Results

6 Conclusion

References

- Google AI. (2019). *Quantum*. Retrieved 2019-09-11, from <https://ai.google/research/teams/applied-science/quantum/>
- IBM. (2019). *Quantum computing*. Retrieved 2019-09-11, from <https://www.ibm.com/quantum-computing/>
- Intel. (2019). *Quantum computing*. Retrieved 2019-09-11, from <https://www.intel.com/content/www/us/en/research/quantum-computing.html>
- Kania, E. B. & Costello, J. (2018). *Quantum hegemony? China's ambitions and the challenge to U.S. innovation leadership frontier*. Retrieved 2019-09-16, from <https://www.cnas.org/publications/reports/quantum-hegemony>
- Microsoft. (2019). *Quantum computing*. Retrieved 2019-09-11, from <https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/quantum/>
- Preskill, J. (2012). *Quantum computing and the entanglement frontier*. eprint: arXiv:1203.5813
- Raymer, M. G. & Monroes, C. (2019). *The US national quantum initiative*. *Quantum Science and Technology*, 4(2), 020504. doi:10.1088/2058-9565/ab0441